VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN (EXTRA) OF PESTERDAY. Great Change in the Commercial Policy of Great
Britain—Sir Robert Peel in favor of a total
Repeal of the Corn Laws—Great excitement in
England—Meeting of Parliament—Pacific feeling evinced towards the United States—Reception of the war speeches in Congress—Mr. Guizot's reply to the President's charge of an interference in the affairs of Texas—Difficulty
between Mr. King, the American Minister, and
Mr. Guizot—State of the Markets, &c.

e received this morning between four and five o'clock, by special locomotive express, the news by the steamer Cambria. The locomotive left Philadelphia for this city at eight o'clock last evening under the command of the energetic and enterprising Captain Wolfe, who braved the greatest storm of the season, with all its obstacles, and succeeded season, with all its obstacles, and succeeded in reaching this city at four o'clock this morning. The impediment to the track from the mass of snow and slush compelled him to abandon the loco-Motive when within a few miles of the city, and

ished his lask on foot, arriving as above stated The news is of the most important and gratify-Parliament had assembled, and the Queen's peech, as well as the tone of the press, with regard to the United States, is of the most pacific

Expressions of regret are made on all hands that the difficulties between that country and the United

FROM WILLMER AND SMITH'S EUROPEAN TIMES, FEB. 4. The steamship Cambria, commanded by our excellent and important and gratifying intelligence that ever left the shores of Grant-Britain. Sir Robert Peel.—England's powerful and brilliant Minister—has developed his future commercial policy. It is at once simple and comprehensive; and, under its operation, the exchange of commodities between this country (England) and the United States will be carried to an extent, and will be mutually productive of advantages, greater, to quote not irreverently the words of the sacred volume, "than he eye hath yet seen or the heart heth senesived." The ne embraces, with a full sense of their importance, the principles of free-trade-repudiates all protection for comfactures, and agriculture ; admits corn duty free at the end of three years, with a scale, in the interim, which will probably oscillate between four and six shillings per quarter, (eight bushels,) and at once admits Indian corn and buckwheat free of all duty whatever. To the details of this great Heasure we estroistly entireat the attention of our commercial caders. Great Britain at the present moment is in a they have set their hearts upon securing the great fiscal scheme laid before Parliament; and they desire to curtail the period ixed for the total extinction of the corn laws. The friends of peace and progression on this side of the water hope—earnestly and sincerely hope—that the new policy will bind America to us by the ties of amity, brotherhood, and interest, and that the miserable squabbling about a barren waste will give way to more liberal, civilized, and comprehensive views.

The immediate effects of the new tariff on the most tent articles of American exports we have noticed elsewhere. ltogether, the subject, in its various phases, is the most im cean navigation; and all that is now wanting is for the Govnment and people of the United States to meet us in a kindred spirit, and, in the true spirit of commerce and of friendship, forget the past, and run a generous race of mutual hap-

Mr. PEEL'S FINANCIAL SCHEME.

columns to-day furnish evidence of the great revolution has taken place in the public mind relative to the fisca of the country. Governments it is not come s their embodiment in action—all that the State pilot has is to be the instrument of realizing an enlightened policy affect principles, and with the most tender regard for

nicess of Sir Robert Peel's ministerial career. It han been alleged against him that he never anticipates—always lags behind public opinion. It is true. He is essentially a practical man, and never jeopards success by experimental trickery. The body politic, like the physical frame, was formed for nobler uses. He has tact, judgment, and a thorough appreciation of character. Once in action, his indomitable energy braves all dangers, bears down all opposition.

rough appreciation of character. Once in action, his indomitable energy braves all dangers, bears down all opposition.

But these preliminary remarks are keeping us from the object at which we desire to arrive. to point out to our readers the most striking features in the plan for the fiscal regeneration of the country, which Sir Robert Peel, in a four hours speech, introduced to the House of Commons on the 27th instant. In that speech he took an elaborate review of the fiscal condition of the country and analysis. cal condition of the country, and announced the reduction of duty on a number of articles which press upon the commercial and agricultural interests. He impressed upon the manufactures the necessity of preparing for the advent of free trade, by giving up whatever limited amount of protection they enjoy from foreign commercial. from foreign competition in the shape of prohibitory dumposed he announced his intention of mount. But this appeal to the manucing to a nominal amount. But this appeal to the manu-prers is useless; they have long since publicly repudiated benefits of all protecting duties; have declared that they for no aid beyond free scope for the exercise of their talents in the open markets of the world; and have often said in substance to the agriculturist, "do thou likewise." The tim-ber duties are to undergo a revision, but into the details of the

For the reductions on tallow, on paper hangings, on soap nd candles, on boots and shoes, on foreign spirits, on clover For the reductions on tallow, on paper hangings, on soap and candles, on boots and shoes, on foreign spirits, on clover and other seeds, on provisions, (fresh and salted,) on vegetables, on foreign made carriages, we must refer to our ample report of the speech itself in another column. We can do little more than indicate in this place, currente calamo, the primary heals of the scheme. Sugar, that great article of colonial produce, which, next to the corn laws, has been most virulently assailed on account of the tenacity with which the Minister has clung in screening it from competion, is still to be more or less protected. Slave-grown sugar he still regarded as an abomination; but the duty on foreign free-labor sugar is to be reduced 3s. 6d. per cent. The corn laws he proposes to abolish totally and unconditionally, on the first of February, 1849, and in the mean time a modified sliding scale is to be substituted for the one at present in existence. For instance, ry, 1849, and in the mean time a modified sliding-scale is to be substituted for the one at present in existence. For instance, when the price of corn is under 38s. the duty will be 10s.; when above 38s. and under 40s., the duty will be 9s.; and so on, the duty declining 1s. with a rise in the price of 1s. until the price reaches 53s., when a permanent duty of 4s. is to take place. In order to propitiate the landlord class, sums of money are to be advanced by Government for the improvement of agriculture. The law of settlement is to be altered, so that, after a servitude or residence of five years in a manufacturing district, the peasant who has left the plough for the factory must receive parechial aid, if he require it from the place of must receive parochial sid, if he require it, from the place of his adoption, not the place of his nativity; the same with regard to his children and his widow. Moreover, the highway rates are to be remodelled on a plan which is to save a tug a agricultural purse; and various other charges, bitherto

party. In the House of Commons he is omnipotent, d, however furiously the war may rage out of doors, it is neved that he will be enabled to carry his tariff by a majoraof eighty—certainly by more than fifty. When matters as to a crisis, and the free-traders in the popular branch of Liegislature have to decide between sacrificing Peel and plans, they will become, it is believed, less crotchety and

bre practical.

Looking at the question, then, in every point of view, tak checks of the free-traders, the gloom and anges which reign in the faces of the protectionists—viewing the state of the registry, the condition of the food market, our relations with the United States, the absence of an excitement except on the great question of free-trade—we arrive at the conclusion, not only that Sir Robert Peel will pass his new tariff triumphantly, but that he will do so in the present Parliament.

Mr. Codden has published an address to the farmers of Fingland on the proposition of Sir R. Peel, relative to corn. His object is to convince them that it is better for their interests, in every point of view, to have the corn-laws repealed at once, instead of waiting for the Ministeriel term of three years. ecks of the free-traders, the gloom and anger which reign

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The European Times of the 4th instant says: "The quirements of trade, for the uncertainty which precedes the lange unhinges the operations alike of buyer and seller, of exporter and importer:
"The new policy of the United States, as indicated in the

port of the American Secretary of the Treasury, has comnded much attention in the British Parliament. Sir Robert Peel spoke highly of the report in the great speech in which e introduced the new Tariff; and subsequently, at the request of Lord Monteagle, the Government consented to reprint the document, and place it on the tables of both House of Parliament—an bonor which was probably never awarded to any similar document before. All these facts prove the desire which the British Government has to make our future relations with the United States as amicable and as business

"Markets, as we before stated, are all more or less affected the "limiter's financial expose ; and business can hardly expected to resume its healthy tone until it is known nether the measure will pass or be rejected-whether ther will be a dissolution of Parliament this year or next.

"The intelligence which has come to hand from the United tates shows the angry discussions which have taken place i Congress, but the cotton market has not been touched by it. Pacific people here, connected by business relations with America, express wonder that Mr. John Quincy Adems, the teady and consistent friend of peace, should have shown the ffects of age, on an otherwise vigorous intellect, by pandering to the prejudices and policy of the war-party. Nothwith-standing the bluster which is uttered in Congress, people here annot bring themselves seriously to contemplate a war about regon—it appears too absurd for serious attention Neverheless, it is in the power of hasty and intemperate people to recipitate matters beyond the possibility of redemption. The tion of the Oregon dispute in the British Parliament conrasts strikingly with the wariate of American Senators and nbers of the House of Representatives. Sturdy Republians might take, in this respect, an example of forbearance nd gentlemanly deportment from the speeches of Hume, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord John Russell, on the second night of

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the first night of the session, the Ministerial and the Opposition leaders both volunteered explanations on the circumstances which led to the late Minthe Ministerial and the Opposition leaders from explanations on the circumstances which led to the late Ministerial crisis. These explanations now belong to history. Their interest is merged in the still greater plans for the future which the financial scheme of the Premier has developed.

Peel, it would seem, supported by two or three of his colleagues, wished to open the ports for the admission of corn duty free when the potato disease became alarming. The majority of the Cabinet opposed his views, and, finding their differences only widened by discussion, they went, in a bod to the lale of Wight, where the Queen was then slaving, at all their resignation in her hands. The subsequent resurtanced their resignation in her hands. vative—always in tion between the Sovereign and her advisers for the times being a trianily so in Engineries, making alical causes. The of "the greatest of the greatest gone much torture by the Sun reporters of the rival states in the state of the states in the state of the states in the state in the state

> On the first night of the session the interest center of the Ministerial explanations. These explanations were principally confined to the popular branch of the Legislature, for the theme was evidently distasteful to the seceder, Lord Stanley. On a subsequent night, however, the Duke of Richmond called upon the Duke of Wellington to supply his version, and he prefaced the request by asking whether the hero do so. The Duke, with the frankness and promptness which mark his conduct, immediately launched into a history of the affair. It was a very different story from that of his oily and appearance-loving colleague at the head of the Government.
> The Cabinet differed about the corn-laws, and resigned. The
> Duke disliked the repeal of these laws, but he disliked a difference in the Cabinet more. To preserve unanimity of opinion he was ready to sacrifice any law—to give up any pet scheme. Accordingly, when the Whigs, through divided councils, broke down, Sir Robert Peel wrote to the Duke, who was in the country at the time, telling him that he would meet Parliament alone, if necessary, and propose a repeal of the corn-laws. The Duke immediately gave in his adhesien, and highly praised the "pluck" of his right honorable friend in coming to such a determination; it was what he would have done himself under the pressure of similar circumstances. Altogether, the Duke's explanation showed how differently ducation and character cause men to view the same facts. The large and comprehensive vision of the statesman con-trasts amusingly, in this instance, with the narrower range of the military disciplinarian.

The election for the West Riding of Yorkshire will tak

without opposition.

The Cabinet remains as apparently united as if they ha been expressly installed in power to carry out the free-trade theories of Cobden and hit allies. Amongst the resignations of members of Parliament may be mentioned that of Lord Ashley. The other evening he again introduced what is termlected, nearly upset the Government a year or two back. Hi lordship has resigned on the plea that, as he was sent to Par liament to support the corn laws, which he can no longer do, since his opinions have undergone a change, his constituents have a right to a return of the trust they reposed in him. It is more than suspected that other reasons have induced his

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT PARIS.

Mr. King, the American Minister at the Tuileries, has been brawn into correspondence with M. Guizot, for the purpose of ebutting a charge preferred against him by the London Times, of garbling the views of the French Government on the subject of Texas, and producing thereby the explosive missive in the President's message, which has caused such ensation in France, and such protracted discussions in the Chambers. Mr. King is sadly too thin-skinned; and he has not bettered his position by appealing, through Mr. Guizot, to the public against the strictures of a newspaper. A high dilomatic functionary ought to be above this. The Times reurns to the charge, and scarifies Mr. King unmercifully. Mr. King's letter is rhetorical and inflated; that of M. Guizot brief, cold, and to the point. A press of matter yesterday has rowded out this correspondence, the comprehension of which would have been incomplete without the article from the Times, which provoked it, and the rejoinder.

RE-APPEARANCE OF Da. PUSEY.

The celebrated Dr. Pusey, at the expiration of his three workhouse children, &c. are to be paid in future by the State.

In a word, the new scheme is as near an approximation to the principles of free-trade as can be safely consistent with the policy of a country which has its credit to support and the interest of an overwhelming national debt to pay. Sir Robert Peel has acknowledged the principle that duties ought to be levied for revenue and not for protection, and his future policy, it is clear, will be directed to that end. But it would be too much to assume that he can carry out the new course of action on which he has now entered without a struggle, and a desperate struggle, too, with the powerful interests which believe themselves to be jeoparded. The protectionists are boiling with fury, and the language recently held in the House of Lords by the Dukes of Richmond and Buckingham indicate the fierce passions which away the breasts of British landlords towards the most clear-headed practical statesman of his age. Agriculture, they say, cannot exist without protection; but Peel says it must exist without it at the end of three years.

Thus arrayed, the hostile forces face each other with scowling front, and in the centre stands Peel, looking gravely on, preserving a placid dignity in the midst of the onslaught from years' suspension, appeared on Sunday last in the pulpit of the Cathedral Church, of Oxford; and so great was the anxi-

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

FROM WILLIAMS AND SMITH'S EUROPEAN TIMES, FEB. 4. CORN.—This is the erticle which has engressed, and justly too, the large proportion of public effection and interest during the past month. It was well known that the Government had taken prompt and decided measures to make themselves acquainted with the actual amount of damage sustained by the potato crop in Ireland, and it was generally rumored and believed that they had bought, on Government account, the potato of the potato of the potato crop in Ireland, and it was generally rumored and believed that they had bought, on Government account, a large quantity of Indian coin, (report varying from 100,000 to 250,000 quarters,) to be sent to Iteland free of duty, to alleviate in some measure the sufferings of the popt.

This supposed fact tended to support us during the recent extraordinary depression in

extraordinary depression in our corn market, which was increased by the vary heavy arrivals of corn from Ireland, the Continent, and the United States, all of which had to go into stock. The uncertainty which prevailed as to what the Government might do or would be able to do, also tended to reeriment might de or would be able to do, also tended to repress any extensive demand, and we waited anxiously for the
declaration of Sir Robert Peel on the meeting of Parliament.
On the 27th ultime, in a speech lasting nearly four hours,
he brought forward a series of proposed changes in our duties,
bearing principally on those most conductive to the comfort and
happiress of the people at large. Food appeared to have his
first attention; and on referring to the first of proposed changes
annexed, you will find, that while wheat is to be at a duty of
the per quarter. (for we look on the reduced sliding scale The European Times of the 4th instant says: "The mercial intelligence which goes cut by this packet is nessarily of a meager and unsatisfactory kind. A state of maition is, of all others, the most unfavorable for the reirements of trade, for the uncertainty which precedes the ange unhinges the operations alike of buyer and seller, of are to be admitted duty free. Of course it is almost impressible to foresee the results or advantages of this important measure, but there can be no doubt but it will tend to increase, to an intrinense extent, the already extended trade between this country and the United States, and decrease the chances of war or disagreement on any grounds short of rational dishonor.

Previsions—Laid is more imquired after, at improved prices; Hams are scatte, and more inquired after, American Beef is selling to a fair extent; considerable arrivals are expected. Not much doing in Pork.

Corron.—As a general remark, we may say in commence.

pected. Not much doing in Pork.

Corron.—As a general remark, we may say in commencement, that all goods suffer in price from the increased value of money, and the positive difficulty solvent and even wealthy houses experience in meeting their crigagements, if to a large extent, and no article more than cotton, which showed some tendency to advance, but which, for ten days past, has been horsessed, with a demand only equal to the current demand of

Alteration of Duties on American Produce. Our American readers will find that the British Ministry propose to make important reductions on many of the articles exported from America to England. We hope to see a similar

	Previous duty.	Reduced to.
Bacon	ils. per cwt	Free
Beef, fresh	8s. do1	ree
Beef, salted	18s. , dq ,	ree
Hay	16s. per load	Tree.
	2s. per lb	
	8s. per cwt	
	8s. do1	
Candles, tallow	10s. per cwt	5s. per cwt.
Cheese	10s. 6d. per cwt !	is. do.
	20 per cent	
Hams	ids. per cwt	s. per cwt.
Hops	90s. do	5s. do.
	heavy duty	
Rice	6s. per cwt	s, do.
	. 3s. 2d. per cwt	
	MRANCE.	
Mr. Guizot 1	as noticed the	remarke of

Polk's message relative to war and Texas. had felt surprised at the language used by President in his message to Congress, and had considered it his duty to claim in reply for France an entire independence of action. He examined the commercial reasons which had induced France to feetignise the independence of Texas in 1838, and rendered her anxious to maintain it in 1845. The political considerations had been of a still greater weight. There were at present he said, three powerful nations intent on aggrandizing beyon reasure their territories-England, Russia, and the United es. France was not extending her do she had made a conquest it was her honor and interest to pre-

The French papers gave an account of a horrid disaster which overtook a detachment of the French army in the protinued two days, in which the poor fellows were obliged to ivousc. Some of them, not having tasted food for two days, fell victims to the severity of the weather. By the calamity

morderly Convention, which recently assembled at that town ninate a candidate for Congress in the place of the late Mr. TATLOR. It appears that the Oregon question was not forgotten; and, notwithstanding the prediction of the Union that the new member would be a "whole of Oregon" man, as will be seen by the following report of the proceedings,

taken from the Republican : "After the settlement of this vexed question, (of the mode voting,) it was supposed order would again 'reign in Wareaw.' Not so; another bombshell was about to be cast in their midst, in the shape of a resolution declaring the American title to Oregon to be clear and unquestional 40', and pledging the Convention to nominate no man who would not agree to stand by the President in his most extreme pretensions. This proposition received 'more kicks than cop-pera:' but the mover, nowise daunted, persevered until he had the satisfaction of seeing it voted down by a very decisive majority. So that the representative (to be) from this district will please consider himself at liberty to exercise his own dis-

The result was that Ex-Governor McDowell received the omination by eight votes to one for Mr. SAMUELS.

Richmond Times ELECTRICAL PHENOMENON .- An account of human electricity was given in a number of Silliman's Journal some time ago, which might, if carried out, lead to some important con-

clusions in respect to human phenomena heretofore unexplained. The subject became so electric that sparks were drawn from and even spontaneously issued from the ends of her fingers. During this time an intense aurora borealis showed itself. These phenomena continued for several months, the sparks being readily given out whenever the lady approached any conductor of electricity. She could touch nothing metal-lic, without emitting an electrical spark, which was an annoying circumstance to her. These appearances were propor-tionably heightened when the air was warm and the lady was in good spirits. During cold weather, and when she was in a melancholy mood, these phenomena were suspended. When sitting at a stove with her feet upon the metal edge, the sparks were drawn out at intervals of a few seconds—from three to six sparks per minute. The lady was about thirty years of age, of sedentary habits, and rather sickly. She had suffered from rheumatic and neuralgic affections about two years prior

MR. JOHN DUNCAN, THE APRICAN TRAVELLER. - Letters have been received by the Reyal Geographical Society from Mr. Duncan, of recent date, intimating his return to Cape Coast, after an absence of eight months in the interior of Af-The details of his journey are shortly expected by the raphical Society. We are informed that since the days Geographical Society. We are informed that since the days of Mungo Park, of whom he brings authentic information, no traveller has accomplished a journey of such magnitude and interest in that continent. He reached the latitude of thirteen degrees aix minutes north, longitude one degree three minutes cast, passing through a country hitherto a perfect blank on all our maps, and receiving on his way many proofs of kindness and good will from the native kings and Cabareers, which may utimately have the effect of checking, if not entirely putting an end to, the slave-trade in that hotbed of slavery, Dahômey. Mr. Duncan brought with him in safety to the coast many specimens of rare animals and birds.—Globe.

Low Fares and Low Tolls .- The New Jersey Railron Company are about to reduce the rates of travel on their road.

The Board of Directors of the Western (Mass.) Railroad, at a recent meeting, after mature deliberation, recommended a moderate reduction both of the through and way fares; and in case of extraordinary competition on the Sound and Hudson river, so as materially to draw off the travel from this road, they recommend a quick special train to run from Boston to Albany, stopping only where necessary, at a reduced

are.

The rates of tells on the New York canals, for the present

rear, are considerably reduced.

We learn from a letter from Harrisburg, published in the Pittsburg Gazette, that material reductions have been made in the rates of tolls to be charged during the present year on produce and merchandise passing over the Pennsylvania State works.—Balt. American.

WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1846.

LATE NEWS FROM ERGLAND. We give up our spare space to a synopsis of th rews by the English steamer Cambria, for which we are indebted to an extra from the Baltimore "Sun" office. The news is litteresting certainly, as disclos ing the pacific feeling which continues to pervade the English mind and press in regard to this coun try, and as Fring certainty to the repeal, prospectively, of the corn duties. The latter, however, i more important, vastly, as a domestic direction for

England, than in its bearing on American interests, and was, moreover, rendered too probable by the return of Sir Robert Peet to power, and too confidently anticipated, to be now matter of surprise. The most curious item of intelligence by this ar rival is the unprecedented compliment paid by the

House of Lords to Mr. Secretary WALKER'S Annual Treasury Report, recommending the repeal of our protective Tariff, which was ordered by their Lordships to be printed for the use of the House. It is, indeed, not improbable that the Free-Trade propositions of our Secretary accelerated, if they did not promot, the kindred measure in England of a total repeal of the corn laws

On this subject, and in curious coincidence with the time of the arrival in this country of the news of the honors paid in the British Parliamentto Mr. WALKER's Anti-Tariff Report, is the appearance in our official paper of Thursday of an article containing, as the reader will perceive from the subjoined extracts, an unequivocal avowal of a desire to sacrifice the principle of preference of our own over foreign industry for the purpose—the purpose Itt part, at least-o propitiating British interests, in the hope of their influence being brought to bear upon the pending territorial controversy between the two countries This, then, is the projet, if not of the Administration, certainly of the Organ of the Administration which is so scandalized at the " British" feelings of those who advocate a stillement, upon principles of justice and reason, of the Oregon question! Extracts from an article in the "Union" of

Thursday last. " A WAR FOR OREGON PREFERRED TO A REDUCtion of the Takier.—We think we are not mis-taken in the belief that this is the solemn couclu-sion to which the infatuated advocates of a protective tariff have now arrived. Indeed, the readines to embrace the alternative of a war for Oregon sooner haff, by our own predetermined and independent action upon the tariff, Great Britain should be influenced peaceably to concede what we de mand, has been already substantially proclaimed. The Baltimore Patriot, with all its guarded phraeology, makes the avowal to which we have re ferred. That paper finds a poor pretext for a most gratuitous expression of its sentiments upon the subject, in certain rumors originating in this city to the effect that the Oregon controversy would b

'settled to American satisfaction, by an equivalen 'offered in the reduction of the American tariff.' ultra friends of the protective system would my prefer a war with Great British to a repeal of tariff. They so say in plain terms of an Suppose that Congress should reduce the duties, and thus open the Inscripes partintroduction of English goods; upon the sumption that commercial advantages of su sequence to Great Britain would be ated, it is reasonable, likewise, to believe that she would be particularly anxious to preserve them. Would the difficulty of terminating the Oregon controversy be increased by our doing an act of legislative justice, in the diminution of the taxes to

Pennsylvania has rejected, by a vote of -15 to 16, the bill which proposed to grant the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to extend their road to Pittsburg.

The Legislature of the State of ALABAMA adjourn ed its annual session on the 5th instant. Amon the laws which it enacted are seven for incorporat ing manufacturing companies in different parts o the State. An act was also passed authorizing the Governor to apply for and receive from the General Government the State's share of the land distribu tion fund. It was finally determined to remove the seat of government to the city of Montgomery, as soon as a new State-House shall be built at tha place, and given to the State, free of any charge upon the public treasury.

The Providence Journal announces the death of WILLIAM G. GODDARD, late Professor of Belles Lettres in Brown University, who died very suddenly on the 16th instant, at the age of fifty-two years. While seated at the dinner table with his family, he was surprised with sensations of intense suffocation in the throat, proceeding, as is supposed from a paralysis of the muscles of deglutition, and in a few moments his life was at an end. He was an accomplished scholar and a gentleman of much

The Convention has been again indefinitely post poned in the House of Delegates of Virginia, by a vote of 63 for postponement to 53 against it.

THE IRON STEAMER HUNTER. - This little iron sea-steamer on Lieut. Hunter's plan, left Pittsburg at half past 6 P. M on Tuesday, and reached Wheeling at 4 A. M. next morn ing; distance ninety-six miles. During her progress she me with much drift ice, (sometimes of a foot in thickness,) which she passed through with great facility, finding several side wheel steamers compelled to lay by, to repair damages to arm and buckets of their wheels. The average pressure of steam was thirty-five pounds, average revolutions thirty-five. When clear of ice, and under fifty pound pressure, her speed, inde pendent of aid from current, was nine miles per hour; with the current, twelve. This rate of speed by steam power alone clearly establishes the entire success of the plan on which this vessel is propelled. Its perfect adaptation to the full use of canvass, and complete protection from an enemy's shot; it advantages in manœuvring, and fitness for vessels of light draught of water, suited to the navigation of the harbors in the Gulf of Mexico and protection of the Misssissippi Valley, are self-evident .- Pittsburg Journal.

THE TRADE OF ERIE. - The business of the port of Eric for the past year has been at least one hundred and fifty per cent. better than the four years previous, and over four hu dred per cent. better than the years 1840 and 1841. The amount of domestic exports was \$403,337. The imports consisting of merchandise for the consumption of that and the adjoining, counties is estimated at \$3,500,000, making the total value of the trade of that port nearly four millions of

AN ENORMOUS NEST OF COUNTERPEITERS BROKEN UP. A letter from Hardensburg (Kentucky) says the citizens of the county and those of Larue have recently broken up the larges band of counterfeiters and horse thieves ever discovered in the United States. Eight or ten of the scoundrels have bee caught at Handensburg and other places in the county, and still larger number in an adjoining county. The headquarter were at Beacham's, in Larue county, where a large amounty. were at Beacham's, in Larue county, where a large amount of spurious money was found. They are said to number thirty or forty in Larue, and the gang extend as far as Nashville. They are a part of Murrell's band. continued.

THE TREASURY TARIFF.

Much desire is felt by the public to learn the de tails of the Treasury scheme of a Tariff. Denied all official light on the subject, we place before our readers such information regarding it as reaches us through respectable private channels. The Washington correspondents of many of the Northern papers profess to give the chief features of the bill; we dare say with general accuracy. From one and the only relief that remains for the com of them (the North American) we copy the annexed statement of the different schedules into which the Treasury bill is said to be arranged, with the amount of duty proposed for the articles in each class. The schedules extend from A to G.

Schedule A embraces afficles paying 75 per cent., viz. bran-

est rate of duty in the scale.

S. hedule B embraces articles paying 30 per cent. duty, viz. ready made clothing, all articles worn by men, women, and children, made fit whole or part by hand; iron, and all manufactures of iron; sugar of all kinds; molasses; all manufactures of leather, embracing boots, shoes, &c., wines of all kinds; fruits, except lemons and oranges; glass and glass ware, except plain tumblers; all manufactures of paper not otherwise specified; all manufactures of wood, embracing cabinet ware, unforellas, &c.; Turkey, Brussels, Saxony, and Wilton carpets; all manufactures of gold, silver, copper, lead, and other metals, not otherwise specified; spices, olive oil, except in casks, (20.)

except in casks, (20.)

Schedule C, 25 per cent., viz. all manufactures of work Schedule C, 25 per cent., viz. all manufactures of which wool is a component material; all of silk, or of which silk is a component material; all manufactures of hemp, flax, mohair, or goats' hair; buttons and button moles; manufactures of India-rubber.

Schedule D, 20 per cent., viz. Wool, manufactured wool; manufactures wholly of cotton, embracing printed and plain cotton; all paints and painters' oils; medicinal and chemical preservations, acide, &c.; sheet lead, lead pipe, copper bottom and oraziers' copper, copper botts and spikes; Kidderminster, Ingrain, Veneticin, and other cheap carpeting; baizes, flannels, &c.; blankets costing seventy cents; all dye-stuffs, except dye-woods; boards, planks, staves, methogany, &c.; cotton bagging, of hemp or flax; oranges and lemons; feathers; books; paper and paper-hangings; cordage, tarred sod untarred; earthen and crockery ware; fish, except salmon, (30.)

Schedule E, paying 10 per cent.: Watches and parts of watches; diamonds and precious stones, not set, (when set, 30 per cent.;) saltyetre; gunny cloth; linseed; unmanufactured India-rubber; plaster of paris, ground; lime; rags; soap stocks and stuffs; cream of tartar.

Schedule F, paying 5 per cent. duty, viz. copper in pigs; tin in pigs; zinc timmanufactured; old copper and pewter; crude brimstone; and vations articles used by manufactures in the arts, which are now admitted free.

Schedule G, free of duty: American productions reimported unchanged; paintings and statuary of American artists; wearing apparel in use, and personal effects not merchandise; and coffee, from their place of production and from the Netherlands; all dyewoods in stek; fresh fish; household effects, not merchandise, of emigrants arriving; models and inventions of the arts, on to for use; coins of gold and silver; mineralogy; specimens of astaral history; whale and fish oil of American fisheries, (in foreight vessels, 20 per cent.;) selt and raw cotton.

All articles not otherwise enumerated, 20 per cent.

All articles not otherwise enumerated, 20 per cent. The bill provides for the repeal of the drawback on sugar refined, rum distilled from molasses, bounties on pickled fish and to fishing vessels.

MR. BANCHOFT ON THE ENGLISH AND SPANISH FITLE.-It appears from Mr. Gallatin's letter that our Government, in claiming Oregon under the Spanish title, is really resting on the Pope's bull of 1493, giving to the Spaniards all that part of America which is west of the meridian of 100 (afterwards 375) leagues west of the Azores. The confidence with which Mr. Buchanan rests on this bull must be shaken by the representations of the historian his colleague as Secretary of the Navy. After establishing the fact that the Cabots, under the En-

our own people? Certainly not. Is not the pro-bability altogether the other way?" claim resulting from the Cabot's success in 1497. It is almost a fair offset to our bull from the Pope in 1493.—Boston Daily Advertises.

a paper upon the Corn Trude of Europe, which has special interest at present, from the belief that has been very widely entertained that the expected opening of the British ports to foreign grain would be a measure of high importance to this country. It shows, by tables from official Parliamentary papers, that of the 1,993,405 quarters of wheat imported into the kingdom from abroad in 1840, only 73,755 were from the United States, while Germany alone sent 364,553 quarters : and the most un deniable facts are presented, showing, beyond all possibility of doubt, that it is utterly vain for the farmers of the United States to expect a large market for their grain in Great Britain, inasmuch as i can always be procured much cheaper from the grain-growing regions of continental Europe.

The Great West is the subject of another pape.

which contains some striking facts concerning the growth and prospects of that wonderful region. One of these, in a note, states that a single individual in Cincinnati has negotiated drafts through the banks to the annual amount of from \$20,000 to \$25,000, for the proceeds of eggs shipped from that city to New Orleans. The productive industry of the nine States bordering on the Western waters is

thus set forth :
 Manufactures
 38,227,785

 Commerce
 28,322,413

 The Forest
 3,276,794

 Mines
 6,098,378

 Fisheries
 11,717

Total \$270,521,932 And yet the entire population, according to the las census, of these nine States, is less than five and half millions of people !- New York Courier.

The New Orleans Bulletin publishes the manifesto issued by the Legislative Assembly of Yucatan, declaring that province separate from Mexico. The declarations alleges that Mexico disregards and annuls her stipulation with that province, made in 1843, when they had resisted the Central Government, and announces that if the union be not accepted under the compact of 1843 they will be at liberty to declare their independence. The Assembly proclaims its belief that the time for such : declaration is near, and issues accordingly the following decree: Art. 1. Yucatan is no longer under obligation to obey

recognise the Supreme National Government.

Art. 2. By the preceding article Yucatan has resumed its former fulness of right in the most solemn manner, of which right the nation will avail itself according to its convenience. Art. 3. The existing Assembly will continue to exercise its functions, in order to direct, with the promptitude that is due to the people of Yucatan, such measures as may be necessary for the country in its new position, and also to provide for its security and defence.

Art. 4. The Government ordains that every officer and per-

son in authority in the nation shall swear to abide by this cree, which shall be published and circulated. The Mexican Congress is reported to have re

jected the convention of 1843 with Yucatan, and upon this information is founded this declaration of the Yucatan Assembly. Should it prove to be incorrect, or should Mexico retrace her steps, the de cree would probably be revoked and the union still

There were ten deaths from small-pox in New York week, twelve in Philadelphia, and six in Baltimore,

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, FERRUARY 19 1848 In the Circuit Court of the United States veste day Brown & Jones obtained a verdict against SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, Collector of the port of New York, for \$11,398, principal and interest. The first question that arises is, Will the Government pay the verdict? Without entering into the merits of the case, I answer, they will not, in my opinion; ants is to petition Congress to do them justice. If the Collector was able to pay, they would enforce the judgments. How many years the suit has been pending I did not ascertain.

The facts are plain, and easily understood. Cer-

tain goods were entered at the custom-house, and 50 per cent. duty on them demanded as woollens, which the importers refused to pay, but paid under protest, contending that they were worsted, and subject to a duty of only 25 per cent. The Suoreme Court of the United States have since decided hat goods thus manufactured, and of such materials, were not, in the construction or meaning of the law, woollens.

An attempt has recently been made to bribe Mr. vania, who was one of a committee to investigate certain charges against the Lehigh County Bank. Mr. VIOLLET was offered five hundred dollars to aid in obtaining a favorable report, which fact he laid

in obtaining a favorable report, which fact he laid before the House, whereupon a warrant was issued against the offending party. The Bank, it is said, had no knowledge of the transaction.

The vacillating state of public opinion, in regard to our foreign affairs, is truly surprising. The rumor that the Administration contemplates surrendering the Tariff of 1842 to the legislation of the British Government, in exchange for Oregon, has inspired one section of the friends of peace with increased confidence. I am an unbeliever in such nereased confidence. I am an unbeliever in such an arrangement; and while I should consider it, if it could be effected, a most impolitic and disastrous peasure, yet it would be better for the country than war in our present unprepared state.

But, can it be possible that the Executive will

attempt, by treaty stipulations, to render permanent a tariff, perhaps on tree-trade principles? And, if it should be attempted, is it probable that the Senate would ratify such a treaty? I think not. Nor do I believe that it will ever be negotiated. Still, in my opinion, the friends of domestic industry should awakened to the rumors of the day.

While thinking on this subject my attention was aturally turned towards Mr. CALHOUN, and those who generally act with him. This honorable Sen-ator is well known as the distinguished champion of free-trade principles. It may, therefore, be pre-sumed, that he would advocate such an arrangement, inasmuch as it would promote two great and important objects he has in view—first, the destruction of the black tariff; second, the preservation of the peace of the country. Of late we hear nothing from Mr. Calhoun. If such a scheme as that referred to is progressing, why should he in-terfere? He may well say to himself, "Let well

But here another difficulty presents. Will Mr. BUCHANAN consent in council to such a surrender of the great interests of Pennsylvania? And, if overruled in council, will be consent to be used as the negotiator by whom the sacrifice of Pennsylvania is to be made? Such an opinion I should vania is to be consider a libel upon the Secretary of State : and hence, for this, among other reasons, I infer that there can be no foundation for the rumor; unless, indeed, it is contemplated that Mr. Buchanan should take a seat on the Supreme Court Bench, and Mr. Calhoun be transferred to the State Department. This would solve the riddle, and explain all the gossip we have had in circulation for

however, nominated a ticket for the office of Gernor, Lieutenant Governor, &c. for the State.

The Albaby war continues. The Barnbt have a majority in the Legislature, but the Hunkers out manœuvre them. I gave you yest some extracts from legislative remarks by M Young and Wright. I will now give you words of what the Argus says of Col. You

"It was [saye the Argus] a most gratuitous and wanto attack, as it was calcumious and libellous in its accumious accusations made under the shelter of his legislative privilege and which he had neither the courage nor the mantiness to make, except from under such a cover." Sic transit, &c.

The Canada Chronicle, referring to the blockade of Buenos Ayres, says: "It cannot be reasonably doubted that the motives which have induced the interference of England and France in this quarrel, have proceeded purely from the desire of protect-ing the commercial and shipping interests of the rest of the world from the injurious casualties attending the sanguinary war which these States (Buenos Ayres and Montevideo) have so long been waging. The American press; notwithstanding, have endeavored to impute very different views to the European allies in this affair.

You will receive, probably before you receive this letter, the foreign news by the steamer. I have seen no English papers, but have examined the extra from the Herald office. I see nothing to change the aspect of our affairs, and entertain strong loubts as to the effect on the British Ministry and the British people, which will be produced by learning that we have in every form rejected arbitration The public opinion is, that the news is pacific. I hope it may prove so. A CALM OBSERVER.

(* These speculations of an honest free-thinking politician, such as our correspondent is, whatever regard they are entitled to, are not to be mistaken for opinions entertained by the our own, but they are not always ours. We do not suspect Mr. CALROUN of any double-dealing in regard to the Oregon question. We believe him, on the contrary, to be entirely ncere. -Entrons. 1

The late storm of snow and wind appears to have been one of unusual severity, as far as it extended. The Boston papers speak of it as one of the worst experienced in that city. Huge snowdrifts lined the streets and sidewalks, and blocked up the lanes and alleys. The churches were but thinly atnded on Sunday, and some of them were closed during the day. At Albany the storm continued for nearly twenty-four hours, and the average depth of snow was from twelve to eightee inches, but was much drifted.

The storm was very severe on the coast, but we have hear of no serious disasters except those which befell several vessels on their way to New York, which were driven ashore and wrecked at Squam Beach. The vessels thus lost were, the packet ship John Minturn, the Swedish barque Lotty, the parque New Jersey, the schooners Register, Arkansas, Pioneer, and Alabama, and a ship name unknown. The ship John Minturn was a regular packet between New York and New Orleans. The persons lost in her were, Captain Stark and his wife, their son, daughter, and two servants; Mr. Kohler and lady; Captain Babcock; Mesers. J. Leeds, Levy, and Baker : four of the crew, and twenty or thirty steerage passengers, part of them the crew of the ship Checkee, lately burnt it New Orleans. The Swedish barque Lotty lost her captain and mate. One man was lost from the schooner Arkansas and one from the Register. It is uncertain whether any of the crew of the Alabama escaped.

VALENTINES.—The New York Messenger supposes that more than one hundred thousand dollars were expended in that city in costly Valentines on the 14th instant, and twenty thousand letters went though the Dispatch City Post Offices on the occasion. In Baltimore it is estimated that ten thousand of those missives went through the city post office on Valentine's